6. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 1, wherein when a sintered body which is processed, washed and dried is brought into contact with water or blood without pretreatment, water or blood infiltrates into a core part by a capillary phenomenon.

7. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 1, wherein micro particles of submicron order are used as raw material, and a skeletal part of a sintered body carries grain growth to have a compact skeleton of about 5 micron.

8. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 1, wherein a thickness of a circumference part of a communicating pore (2) formed by causing a pore (11) to overlap with a pore (11) having a size larger than the mean pore diameter is set to be of about the thickness of a particle of calcium phosphate.

cont
C1

9. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 1, wherein a pore (1) is formed from foaming by stirring a slurry.

10. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 1, wherein calcium phosphates sintered body is hydroxyapatite (8).

11. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 1, wherein an osteogenic cell, automyelocyte, homogeneous myelocyte, fetal myelocyte, undifferentiated stem cell, osteogenic cell to which a gene of an active factor is introduced, automyelocyte to which a gene of an active factor is introduced, homogeneous myelocyte to which a gene of an active factor is introduced, fetal myelocyte to which a gene of an active factor is introduced, or undifferentiated stem cell to which a gene of an active factor is introduced is introduced into a pore (1).

12. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 1, wherein an active material (6) is attached on an inner surface of a pore (1).

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14. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 12, wherein an osteogenic cell, automyelocyte, homogeneous myelocyte, fetal myelocyte, undifferentiated stem cell, osteogenic cell to which a gene of an active factor is introduced, automyelocyte to which a gene of an active factor is introduced, homogeneous myelocyte to which a gene of an active factor is introduced, fetal myelocyte to which a gene of an active

C2

factor is introduced, or undifferentiated stem cell to which a gene of an active factor is introduced is introduced into a pore (1).

15. A biomember according to claim 1, wherein drugs are stored in a pore (1), and the whole is used as sustained release preparations.

18. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 16, wherein an intermediate layer is formed between s compact member (21) and s porous member (22).

21. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 16, wherein a biomember is an artificial joint, and a porous member (22) is a stem part thereof.

22. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 16, wherein an active material is attached to a pore inner surface of a porous member (22).

23. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 16, wherein an osteogenic cell, automyelocyte, homogeneous myelocyte, fetal myelocyte or undifferentiated stem cell is introduced into a pore (3) of a porous member (22).

24. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 16, wherein an osteogenic cell to which a gene of an active factor is introduced, automyelocyte to which a gene of an active factor is introduced, homogeneous myelocyte to which a gene of an active factor is introduced, fetal myelocyte to which a gene of an active factor is introduced, or undifferentiated stem cell to which a gene of an active factor is introduced is introduced into a pore (3) of a porous member (22).

27. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 25, wherein at least a pore (3) of a porous part (32) is formed from foaming by stirring a slurry.

28. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 25, wherein a calcium phosphates sintered body is hydroxyapatite.

29. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 25, wherein an active material is attached on the inner surface of a pore.

30. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 25, wherein at least one of an osteogenic cell, automyelocyte, homogeneous myelocyte, fetal myelocyte and undifferentiated stem cell is introduced into a pore (3).

31. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 25, wherein at least one of an osteogenic cell to which a gene of an active factor is introduced, automyelocyte to which a gene of an active factor is introduced, homogeneous myelocyte to which a gene of an active factor is introduced, fetal myelocyte to which a gene of an active factor is introduced and undifferentiated stem cell to which a gene of an active factor is introduced is introduced into a pore (3).

32. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 25, wherein drugs are stored in a pore (3).

33. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 1, wherein a sintered porous body is a perfectly sintered body that adjacent particles are contacted compactly and grain growth is completed.

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Q5

34. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 1, wherein a sintered porous body is that unevenness is substantially less between particles after sintering, the surface is smooth and the adjacent particles are contacted compactly.

35. (Amended) A biomember according to claim 1, wherein a pore wall has a dense microstructure.

36. (Amended) A method of preparing a biomember claimed in claim 1, wherein a biomember is obtained by stirring and foaming, then, drying and sintering slurry raw material.

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39. (Amended) A method according to claim 36, wherein a porous body has a particle diameter of approximately 0.1 μm in a dry state, and a particle diameter of approximately 2-3 μm by particle diameter growth after sintering.

Q6

40. (Amended) A method according to claim 36, wherein a pore shape of a raw material particle is stabilized by cross-polymerizable resin which is polymer.

41. (Amended) A method according to claim 36, wherein a submicron particle performs grain growth by sintering to be a particle having a diameter not more than 5 micron, and a skeleton becomes a compact apatite structure by the grain growth.